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[MARCH 28, 1825.]

Laws of the United States.

AN ACT to authorize the building of Light-houses and light vessels, and beacons and monuments, therein mentioned, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, empowered to provide, by contract, for building light-houses and light vessels, erecting beacons and monuments, and placing buoys, on the following sites or shoals, to wit:

A light-house on a proper site on Moose Peak Islands, in the state of Maine; and a monument on a proper site on Stage Island, in the same state.

A light-house on a proper site, at or near the mouth of Burlington harbor, in the state of Vermont.

A house at the entrance of Nantucket harbor, for the keeper; with a tower on the same for the lantern, in the state of Massachusetts.

A light-house, on Dutch Island, in Narraganset Bay, in the state of Rhode-Island; and a small beacon light on Warwick Neck, in the same state.

Three small beacons at the entrance of Mill River harbor, in the state of Connecticut.

A light-house near the Fire Island Inlet, on the south side of Long-Island, in the state of New-York; and a light-house on Soney Point, instead of Verplank's Point, as heretofore directed, in the same state.

A light-house on Cedar Point, at or near the mouth of Patuxent river, in the state of Maryland; and a small beacon light on Point Look Out, at the mouth of Potomac, in the same state.

A light vessel for Albemarle Sound, in the state of North-Carolina, to be placed either at or near south point of Roanoke Island, or at the end of Wade's Point Shoal, at the mouth of Pasquotank River, in the same state.

A light-house on Point Defer, in the state of Louisiana.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the following sums of money, to wit:

For a light-house on the Moose Peak Islands, in the state of Maine, four thousand dollars; for a monument on Stage Island, one thousand five hundred dollars; and for placing a buoy in Winter Harbor, in the same state, fifty dollars.

For a light-house at the mouth of Burlington harbor, in the state of Vermont, four thousand dollars.

For the keeper's house at the entrance of Nantucket harbor, with a tower on the same, in the state of Massachusetts, sixteen hundred dollars.

For a light-house on Dutch Island, in Narraganset Bay, in the state of Rhode-Island, three thousand dollars; and for a small beacon light, on Warwick Neck, in the same state, one thousand dollars.

For three small beacons at the entrance of Mill River Harbor, in the state of Connecticut, two thousand six hundred dollars.

For a light house near Fire Island Inlet, in the state of New-York, a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars; and for the light house heretofore directed to be built on Throg's Neck, and for the site thereof, in the same state, seven thousand dollars.

For a light house on Cedar Point, in the state of Maryland, six thousand dollars; and for a small beacon light on Point Look Out, in the same state, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the light vessel to be placed in Albemarle Sound, in the state of North Carolina, a sum not exceeding five thousand five hundred dollars. For replacing the buoy at Occracok Inlet, and for two buoys to be placed, one at Fulcher's Point, and one at Cross Rock, Croaton Sound, in the same state, one hundred and eighty dollars.

For three buoys to be anchored at proper places,

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at the entrance of the Harbor at Pensacola, in the territory of Florida, one hundred and eighty dollars.

For the light house on Point Defer, in the state of Louisiana, ten thousand dollars.

For completing the work to secure Plymouth Beach, in the state of Massachusetts, five thousand seven hundred and twelve dollars.

For erecting a pier at the mouth of Cuyahoga River, in the state of Ohio, five thousand dollars; and for completing the pier at the mouth of Grand River, in the same state, one thousand dollars.

And for surveys, to be made under the direction of the President of the United States; for the following purposes, to wit: to ascertain the practicability and necessity of constructing a pier at the mouth of the Harbor of Marblehead, for the security of shipping; and also a pier in the Harbor of Holmes Hole, for the same object, in the state of Massachusetts, the sum of four hundred dollars.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

Washington, March 3, 1825—Approved.
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to amend an act, entitled "An act to alter the time of holding the Circuit and District Courts for the District of South-Carolina."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, the Circuit Court for the District of South Carolina, at Columbia, South Carolina, shall commence on the fourth Tuesday in November, annually, instead of the third Tuesday, as is now provided for by an act approved the twenty-fifth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all suits, actions, torts, processes, and other proceedings, which now are pending in said Circuit Court, or which now are, or may hereafter be commenced for, or returnable to, the said Circuit Court at Columbia, at the time heretofore established, shall be returnable to, heard, tried, and determined in the said Circuit Court, at the time hereby fixed and established.

Approved, March 3d, 1825.

AN ACT to change the time of holding the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana, shall be annually holden in the city of New-Orleans, on the second Monday of December, instead of the third Monday of November, as now prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all suits, actions, writs, processes, and other proceedings, which now are pending in said District Court, or which are, or may hereafter be, commenced for, or returnable to, the said District Court, on the third Monday of November, as heretofore established, shall be returnable to, heard, tried, and proceeded with, in the said District Court, in the same manner as if the time for holding thereof had not been changed.

Approved, March 3d, 1825.

AN ACT to authorize the surveying and opening of a road from Detroit to Chicago, in the state of Illinois.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint three Commissioners, who shall explore, survey, and mark, in the most eligible course, a road from Detroit, in the territory of Michigan, to Chicago, in the state of Illinois: And said Commissioners shall make out accurate plats of such surveys, accompanied with field notes, and certify and transmit the same to the

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President of the United States; who, if he approves of said survey, shall cause the plats thereof to be deposited in the office of the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said Commissioners shall each be entitled to receive three dollars, and their Assistants one dollar and fifty cents each, for each and every day, which they shall be necessarily employed in exploring, surveying, and marking said road, and making out the plat and field notes above required. And for the purpose of compensating the said Commissioners and their Assistants, there shall be, and is hereby appropriated, the sum of three thousand dollars, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved March 3, 1825.

AN ACT to authorize the register or enrolment and license to be issued in the name of the President or Secretary of any Incorporated Company, owning a steam-boat or vessel.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That enrolments and licenses from steam-boats or vessels, owned by any incorporated company, may be issued in the name of the President or Secretary of such Company; and that such enrolments and licenses shall not be vacated or affected by a sale of any share or shares of any stockholder or stockholders, in such Company.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That registers for steam-boats or vessels, owned by any incorporated company, may be issued in the name of the President or Secretary of such Company; and that such registers shall not be vacated or affected by a sale of any share or shares of any stockholder or stockholders, in such Company.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, upon the death, removal, or resignation of the President or Secretary of any incorporated company, owning any steam-boat or vessel, a new register, or enrolment and license, as the case may be, shall be taken out for such steam-boat or vessel.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, previously to granting a register, or enrolment and license, for any steam-boat or vessel, owned by any company, the President or Secretary of such company shall swear, on affirm, as to the ownership of such steam-boat or vessel, by such company, without designating the names of the persons composing such company; which oath or affirmation shall be deemed sufficient, without requiring the oath or affirmation of any other person interested or concerned in such steam-boat or vessel.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That before granting a register for any steam-boat or vessel, so owned by any incorporated company, the President or Secretary thereof shall swear, or affirm, that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, no part of such steam-boat or vessel has been, or is then, owned by any foreigner or foreigners.

Approved, March 3d, 1825.

AN ACT to alter the terms of the District Court of the United States in the Western District of Virginia

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the terms of the District Court, in and for the Western District of Virginia, instead of the time now fixed by law, shall be holden on the days, and at the places hereinafter mentioned: namely, at Staunton, on the last Mondays in March and August; at Wythe Court-House on the first Mondays in April and September; at Lewisburg, on the Fridays after the first Mondays in April and September; and at Clarksburg, on the first Mondays of June and November, in each year.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all recognizances, process, suits, and proceedings, of every kind, whether of a civil or criminal nature, commenced or pending in either of said courts, shall be returned to, proceeded in, and determined at, the terms herein provided for, in the same manner as if the time of holding said Courts had not been changed.

Approved, March 3d, 1825.

AN ACT to authorize the laying out and opening of a Public Road from the St. Mary's River to the Bay of Tampa, in the territory of Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in

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Congress assembled, That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be opened, in the territory of Florida, a public Road, commencing at the Bay of Tampa, and, pursuing the most direct practicable route to Wantons, in said territory, and thence, pursuing the most direct and practicable route to Colerain, on the St. Mary's River.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ the troops of the United States, stationed in Florida, in such manner as he may think proper, in the completion, or assisting in the completion, of said road.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That for defraying the expenses of opening said road, the sum of twelve thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, March 3d, 1825.

AN ACT to authorize the sale of unserviceable Ordnance, Arms, and Military Stores.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be sold any ordnance, arms, ammunition, or other military stores, or subsistence, or medical supplies, which, upon proper inspection or survey, shall appear to be damaged, or otherwise unsuitable for the public service, whenever, in his opinion, the sale of such unserviceable stores will be advantageous to the public service.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the inspection or survey of the unserviceable stores shall be made by an Inspector General, or such other officer or officers as the Secretary of War may appoint for that purpose; and the sales shall be made under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Approved, March 3d, 1825.

AN ACT for the relief of Colonel William Duane.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to settle the claim of Colonel William Duane, and allow him at the rate of three dollars and fifty cents [per copy] for one thousand copies of the System of Infantry Discipline, prepared by him, under assurances given by the Secretary of War, deducting therefrom the price for which said copies were sold at auction, by said Duane: *Provided, nevertheless*, That, before the payment of any balance found due to the said Colonel William Duane, the amount or balance of any judgment or judgments obtained against him, by the United States, shall be deducted therefrom.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the balance, if any is found in favor of Col. William Duane, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved March 3d, 1825.

AN ACT for the continuation of the Cumberland Road.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, of moneys not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the purpose of opening and making a road from the town of Canton, in the state of Ohio, on the right bank of the Ohio river, opposite the town of Wheeling, to the Muskingum river, at Zanesville, in said state; which said sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be replaced out of the fund reserved for laying out and making roads under the direction of Congress, by the several acts passed for the admission of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, into the Union, on an equal footing with the original states.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the immediate accomplishment of this object, the President, with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint some fit person as the superintendent of said road, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the President, to divide the same into sections of not more than ten miles each; to contract for and personally superintend the opening and making the said road, as well as to receive,

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disburse, and faithfully account with the Treasury for all sums of money by him received in virtue of this act.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Superintendent shall not be interested, directly or indirectly, in the avails of any contracts so to be made by him as aforesaid: That he shall, before he enters upon the discharge of the duties enjoined by this act, execute a bond to the United States, with security, to be approved of by the Secretary of the Treasury, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties prescribed by this act: That he shall hold his office during the pleasure of the President, and shall receive at the rate of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum for his services, during the time he may be employed in the discharge of the duties required by this act.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to appoint one impartial and judicious person, not being a citizen of either of the states through which the road, hereafter mentioned, shall pass, to be a Commissioner; and, in case of the death, resignation, refusal to act, or any disability of any such Commissioner, to appoint another in his stead, who shall have power, according to the provisions of the act, entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of Commissioners to lay out the road therein mentioned," approved May 15th, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, to complete the examination and survey heretofore commenced by virtue of the provisions of said act, and to extend the same to the permanent seat of Government of the state of Missouri; the said road to conform, in all respects, to the provisions of the said recited act, except that it shall pass by the seat of Government of the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and the said Commissioner, and the person employed under him, shall receive the same compensation for their services, respectively as is allowed by the said recited act: *Provided, however*, That the said road shall commence at Zanesville, in the state of Ohio: and to defray the expense thereof, the sum of ten thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of the appropriation made by the first section of this act.

Approved March 3d, 1825.

AN ACT to extend the time for issuing and locating Military Land Warrants to Officers and Soldiers of the Revolutionary Army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time limited by the second section of the act approved the twenty-fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, for issuing military land warrants to the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary army, shall be extended till the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven; and the time for locating the unlocated warrants shall be extended till the first day of October thereafter.

Approved, March 3d, 1825.

AN ACT amendatory of the act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Provident Association of Clerks in the Civil Department of the Government of the United States, in the District of Columbia."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the first day of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, the funds of "The Provident Association of Clerks" shall be appropriated and paid to the families of deceased members, at the following rates, to wit: to the families of such members as may die before the expiration of the fifth year of their membership, twice the amount of the subscription which shall have been paid by such members, respectively: to the families of members dying after the expiration of the fifth year of their membership, one hundred dollars; and, after the expiration of each succeeding year, until the fifteenth year of their membership shall have expired, the additional sum of fifty dollars shall be paid—so that every member dying after the fifteenth year of his membership, shall have provided for his family, out of the funds of the Association, the sum of six hundred dollars: to the families of such members as may die, at any time after the expiration of the sixteenth year of their membership, there shall be paid six hundred dollars, and an interest of twelve per centum per annum, on the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, computing the said interest from the expiration

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of the fifteenth year, to the commencement of the year in which such deaths may occur, and a further interest of twelve per centum per annum, upon all sums, exclusive of fines, which shall have been paid into the funds of the Association by such members, respectively, after the said sixteenth year of their membership, to be computed from the periods at which such payments shall have been made, to the commencement of the year in which such deaths may occur: *Provided, however*, That, if it shall happen that the payments herein directed to be made shall, in any year, diminish the funds of the Association below the amount thereof at the end of the next preceding year, the President and Board of Officers be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to reduce the amount of interest, so as to prevent the recurrence of such diminution of the funds: *And provided, also, and it is further directed*, That it shall be the duty of the said President and Board of Officers, at the end of each successive period of five years, computing from the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, if it shall appear that the increase of the funds of the Association shall have been, during such periods, respectively, at a rate greater than six per centum per annum, at compound interest, to pay to each of the families of such as may have died during the next preceding five years, such additional sum as shall be proportioned to the sums herein before provided: *Provided*, That such additional sums shall not, in the aggregate, exceed the amount of the funds of the Association, over and above the amount produced by the aforesaid interest of six per centum per annum.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President and Board of Officers of the Provident Association of Clerks, be, and they are hereby authorized, whenever they shall judge it expedient and advantageous to the Association, either for the purpose of paying the debts of the Association, or for the purpose of reinvesting it in more safe and profitable stock, to sell any of the stock now belonging to, or that may, at any time hereafter, belong to, the said Association.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the membership of persons belonging to "The Provident Association of Clerks," shall commence from the date of their first quarterly payments, made agreeably to law.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That any member of the Association may designate, in writing, addressed to the President and Board of Officers, the particular person or persons to whom the payment of money, accruing from the Association, shall be made for the benefit of his family; which person or persons so designated, shall receive the same, and his or their receipt therefor to the Treasurer, shall be a full acquittal to the Association.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act, of which this is amendatory, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same is, hereby repealed.

Approved March 3, 1825.

AN ACT to make Castine a port of entry for ships or vessels coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the first day of April next, Castine, in the state of Maine, shall be, and is hereby, made a port of entry for ships or vessels, coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

Approved, 3d of March, 1825.

AN ACT for the relief of Thomas Taylor, Jr.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to pay Thomas Taylor, Jr. out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, one thousand and eighty-one dollars and sixty cents, being in full for filling up and gravelling the carriage-way on the north side of the President's House, and for work done on New-York avenue, between Seventh street west and the President's wall.

Approved, March 3d, 1825.

AN ACT for the relief of William Pemberton.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Con

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Congress assembled, That there be paid to William Pemberton the sum of fifty-five dollars, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, in full compensation for the loss of a horse during the late war.

Approved, March 3d, 1825.

AN ACT for the relief of Nimrod Farrow and Richard Harris.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War cause to be withdrawn and dismissed, a suit now pending by the United States against Nimrod Farrow and his securities, for moneys advanced him by the United States as one of the Contractors for erecting a Fort on Dauphin Island; and that the bond on which the suit was instituted be cancelled.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War cause to be delivered up and released, by proper conveyances, to Nimrod Farrow, contractor for erecting a Fort on Dauphin Island, all liens or securities which the United States may hold on property, real or personal, of the said contractor.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department pay unto Nimrod Farrow, contractor for erecting a fort on Dauphin Island, or to his legal representatives, the sum of seventy-three thousand seven hundred and forty-seven dollars and seventy-eight cents: Provided, That the said Nimrod Farrow, before he shall receive any of the personal property, to be delivered as aforesaid, and before he shall be entitled to receive the money above mentioned, he shall enter into a bond to the Secretary of War, with security, to the acceptance of said Secretary, in the penal sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, conditioned, that the said Nimrod Farrow shall appropriate the nett proceeds of the personal property, and the money to be received, towards the payment of the debts contracted by Farrow and Harris, or either of them, or any other person or persons contracting under said Farrow and Harris, for supplies furnished and services rendered in and about the erection of said fortification: and that if there shall be any surplus, after paying the said debts contracted as aforesaid, said Farrow shall pay to the said Harris, or his legal representatives, or assignees, his just proportion of said surplus, which bond shall be deposited with the Secretary of War; and it shall be the duty of said Secretary, upon the application of any of the parties interested therein, and satisfactory proof of the failure of the said Nimrod Farrow to fulfil the condition thereof, to cause the said bond to be prosecuted for the benefit of the party or parties making such application, and of such other person or persons, as may have an interest in said bond.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That an inventory be taken of such personal property as shall be returned to the said Farrow, under the provisions of this act, and an estimate of its value be made, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, and that there be paid unto the said Farrow, such difference as exists between the value of the personal property at the time the same was taken possession of by the Government, and its return, together with the value of the personal property destroyed, or cost while the same was in the possession of the Government, except the same was lost or destroyed by the act of Government.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the several sums to be paid by the provisions of this act, be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved March 3, 1825.

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AN ACT authorizing Noah Webster to import into the U. States his Work on Languages, at a rate of duty herein specified.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Noah Webster, of New-Haven, in the state of Connecticut, be, and he is hereby, authorized to import into the United States, for the period of five years, at the same rate of duty as is now imposed upon books in foreign languages, copies of a work prepared by the said Noah Webster, concerning the Origin, History, and Affinities of Languages; also, a Dictionary of the English Language, and a Synopsis of the Principal Elementary Words in Different Languages.

Approved, March 3d, 1825.

AN ACT for the relief of Captain Richard Hightower.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department admit to the credit of Captain Richard Hightower, the sum of five hundred dollars, and if that sum shall exceed the amount of his account or the judgment which the United States have obtained against the said Hightower, that such remaining balance be paid to him, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved March 3, 1825.

AN ACT for the relief of Stephen Thatcher.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in settling the accounts of Stephen Thatcher, Collector of the Customs of the District of Passamaquoddy, in the state of Maine, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and required to allow to said Thatcher, the sum of two thousand eight hundred and two dollars and sixty-one cents; which sum is charged said Thatcher in his accounts with the Treasury Department, and claimed by him as a foreign tonnage duty on certain British Colonial vessels, which entered in said District in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-two, said Thatcher having admitted them to enter on the payment of the same duties as American vessels.

Approved March 3d, 1825.

AN ACT for the relief of Francis Wright, Son, and other heirs of Francis Wright, deceased.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue to Francis Wright, Son, and other heirs of Francis Wright, deceased, a military land warrant for one hundred acres of land for revolutionary services of the deceased, in lieu of a warrant for the same quantity of land which had been issued to the said Francis Wright, son, and other heirs of Francis Wright, in February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and which is proven to have been lost before the same was located.

Approved March 3d, 1825.

AN ACT to authorize the building of ten sloops of war, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be built, in addition to the present naval force of the United States, a number of sloops of war, not exceeding ten, to carry not less than twenty guns, each, of such description and weight of metal as the President may direct, and that the sum of five hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, for the aforesaid purpose, of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be sold, at such time, and in such manner, as he shall judge best for the public interest, the whole or a part of the vessels which were purchased under the authority of the act entitled "an act authorizing an additional naval force for the suppression of piracy;" also the whole of

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the public vessels upon Lakes Erie, Ontario, and Champlain, except the ships of the line New Orleans and Chippewa, now on the stocks, under cover at Sackett's Harbour.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the proceeds of such sales shall be applied, under the direction of the President of the United States, to the repairs and building of sloops of war, which have been, or may be authorized to be built.

Approved, 3d March, 1825.

AN ACT authorizing the payment of interest due to the State of Virginia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to liquidate and settle the claim of the State of Virginia against the United States, for interest upon loans or moneys borrowed and actually expended by her, for the use and benefit of the United States, during the late war with Great Britain.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, in ascertaining the amount of interest as aforesaid, due to the State of Virginia, the following rules shall be understood as applicable to, and governing the case, to wit: First, That interest shall not be computed on any sum which Virginia has not expended for the use and benefit of the United States, as evidenced by the amount refunded or repaid to Virginia by the United States: Second, That no interest shall be paid on any sum on which she has not paid interest: Third, That when the principal, or any part of it, has been paid or refunded by the United States, or money placed in the hands of Virginia for that purpose, the interest on the sum or sums so paid or refunded, shall cease and not be considered as chargeable to the U. States any longer than up to the time of the repayment as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the amount of the interest, when ascertained as aforesaid, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved March 3, 1825.

AN ACT to extend the time for the settlement of private land claims in the Territory of Florida; to provide for the preservation of the public archives in said Territory, and for the relief of John Johnson.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when the Secretary of the Treasury shall be satisfied that John Johnson, of Indiana, did enter, at the Brookville Land Office, in said state, the east half of the Northeast quarter of section thirty-five, and the West half of the Northwest quarter of section thirty-six, in township seventeen, North, in range four, East, by mistake, instead of the East half of the Southeast quarter, and the West half of the Southwest quarter of the same sections, it shall be lawful for a patent to be issued to the said John Johnson for the two last mentioned half quarters, so intended to be entered, on his relinquishing to the United States his interest in, and surrendering the patent issued for, the two first mentioned half quarters, in such manner as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the commissioners appointed to ascertain claims and titles to land in East Florida be, and they are hereby, authorized to continue their session until the first Monday of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, under the same laws, ordinances and regulations, heretofore established for their government.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act, entitled "An act to extend the time limited for the settlement of private land claims in Florida, as renders void all claims to land in said Territory, not filed on or before the first day of

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September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and it shall be lawful for claims to be filed before the Board of Commissioners in East Florida, any time prior to the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed two additional clerks to the Board of Commissioners of East Florida, to each of whom shall be allowed the sum of seven hundred dollars, to be paid quarterly by the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That each of the commissioners appointed for the examination of claims in East Florida, be allowed at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum, in full for their services, to be paid quarterly at the Treasury of the United States, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated: *Provided, however*, That no one of said commissioners shall be entitled to draw any portion of the compensation hereby allowed him, except on showing an actual and faithful performance of the duties required of him.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the late commissioners for the examination of titles and claims to lands in West Florida, and of their clerk, to deliver to the Register and Receiver of the Land Office for the western land district of Florida, all records, evidence and papers, in the possession of them, or either of them, relating to said titles and claims; and it shall be the duty of said Register and Receiver to examine and decide on all titles and claims to land, in West Florida, not heretofore decided upon by said commissioners; subject to the limitations, and in conformity with the provisions of the acts of Congress heretofore passed on that subject.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the several claimants of lands in said district, where claims have not been heretofore decided on, be permitted to file their claims, and the evidence in support of them, with the Register and Receiver of said district, at any time before the first day of November next, whose duty it shall be to report the same, with their decision thereon, to the Secretary of the Treasury, on or before the first day of January next, to be laid before Congress at the next session.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Register and Receiver shall have power to appoint their clerk, and prescribe his duties, and who shall be allowed, in full compensation for his services, the sum of eight hundred dollars; and said Register and Receiver shall each be allowed the sum of one thousand dollars for the performance of the duties required of them by this act, which said several sums of money shall be paid said Register and Receiver, and their clerk, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, whenever the business is completed, and the report approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint two officers, to be called the Keepers of the Public Archives, in the Territory of Florida, one of whom shall keep his office at St. Augustine, in East Florida, and at Pensacola, in West Florida.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the said officers shall each give bond and security, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, for the safe keeping and preservation of the said archives, and for the faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices, and the translation of such of the records and documents as are hereinafter provided for; and shall, each, receive a salary of five hundred dollars, to be paid quarterly from the Treasury of the United States.

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Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the said officers shall cause to be made, a faithful and complete translation and record of all the Spanish records, and documents delivered to them, and having relation to land claims derived from the Spanish and British Governments, distinguishing and keeping separately those which relate to grants made within the districts of Baton Rouge, Mobile, north of latitude thirty-one, and those made within the present limits of Florida; a complete descriptive list of each of which translations, and records, when completed, shall be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury; and the said officers shall severally be entitled to receive from the Treasury of the United States, on the completion of the work, a compensation at the rate of ten cents for each hundred words by them translated and recorded.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the said officers shall make out and deliver to individual applicants, copies or translations of any documents in their said offices, on being paid for the same at the rate of six and one fourth cents for each hundred words.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the several sums of money hereby appropriated, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, 3d March, 1825.

AN ACT concerning wrecks on the coast of Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any ship or vessel shall, after the passing of this act, be engaged or employed in carrying or transporting any property whatsoever taken from any wreck, from the sea, or from any of the keys or shoals within the jurisdiction of the United States, on the coast of Florida, to any foreign port or place, every such ship or vessel so engaged and employed, together with her tackle, apparel and furniture, shall be wholly forfeited, and may be seized and condemned in any Court of the United States, or territories thereof, having competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all property of every description whatsoever, which shall be taken from any wreck from the sea, or from any of the keys and shoals, within the jurisdiction of the United States, on the coast of Florida, shall be brought to some port of entry within the jurisdiction aforesaid.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all and every forfeiture, or forfeitures, which shall be incurred by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall accrue, one moiety to the informer or informers, and the other to the United States; and may be mitigated or remitted, in manner prescribed by the act, entitled "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and made perpetual by an act passed eleventh February, one thousand eight hundred.

Approved, March 3d, 1825.

AN ACT authorizing the establishment of a Navy Yard and Depot on the coast of Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to select and purchase a site for a Navy Yard and Depot, on the coast of Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico, and to erect such buildings, and make such improvements thereon, as he may judge necessary for the accommodation and supply of the United States' vessels of war, in that quarter, and that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be appropriated for

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effecting that object, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, March 3d, 1825.

AN ACT to establish the city of Hudson and the city of Troy, in the state of New-York, Bowdoinham, in the state of Maine, and Fairport, in the state of Ohio, ports of delivery, and to abolish Topsham as a port of delivery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the city of Hudson, and the city of Troy, in the state of New-York, Bowdoinham, in the District of Bath, in the state of Maine, and Fairport, in the District of Cuyahoga, in the state of Ohio, be, and the same are hereby, severally, made a port of delivery.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the port of delivery established at Topsham, in the state of Maine, be, and the same is hereby, abolished.

Approved, March 3d, 1825.

AN ACT for the relief of Gilbert C. Russell.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Third Auditor of the Treasury ascertain (by the best evidence the nature of the case will admit, the rules for taking of which he shall prescribe) the value (at the time of seizure) of the property owned by Gilbert C. Russell, at Mobile Point, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-one, that was seized by an armed force, acting under the orders of Captain De Russey of the United States army.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Auditor, in like manner, ascertain the value of the labour performed by the said Gilbert C. Russell towards the erection of a fort at Mobile Point; whether the same was in erecting barracks, or preparing materials for the further prosecution of the works at that place; and that the said Auditor report the amounts, so ascertained, to the Secretary of the Treasury, who is authorized and directed to pay the same to the said Russell, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, March 3d, 1825.

AN ACT for the relief of Luther Chapin, of Ohio.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to Luther Chapin, the sum of fifty dollars, for services performed by said Chapin, during the late war, in navigating from Cleveland, in Ohio, to Malden, in Upper Canada, in the year eighteen hundred and twelve, the schooner Miami, employed in transporting a part of the Ohio volunteers across lake Erie, after their surrender by General Hull.

Approved, March 3d, 1825.

AN ACT for the relief of Christian Jacob Burckle.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Collector of the port of Philadelphia be, and he is hereby, authorized to permit Christian Jacob Burckle, to export, with the benefit of drawback, two packages of Spanish playing cards, which were imported into that port in the brig Hibernia, from Hamburg, the said Christian Jacob Burckle complying with all the forms and requisites of the existing acts allowing the benefit of drawback in other cases.

Approved, March 3d, 1825.

AN ACT for the relief of Holden W. Prout, administrator on the estate of Joshua W. Prout, deceased.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they

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are hereby, authorized and directed to audit and settle the claims of Holden W. Prout, administrator on the estate of Joshua W. Prout, deceased, for pay due James Milikin, William Melone, Lewis Ashburn, William Trotman, Henry King, James M'Clenden, William Hill, James Ferguson, William Forest, and Samuel Vance, soldiers of the Mississippi militia, at the time of their respective discharges, and pay the amount found due to the said Holden W. Prout, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, March 3d, 1825.

AN ACT for the relief of James Porter and Tunstall Quarles.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That James Porter and Tunstall Quarles, of the state of Kentucky, be, and they are hereby, released from a judgment obtained against them by the Post Office Department, as the sureties of William J. Salee: Provided, That said sureties shall pay the legal costs which have accrued in the prosecution of said demand.

Approved, March 3d, 1825.

AN ACT for the relief of the representatives of Frederick Goetz and Charles W. Westfall.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department settle and adjust the claim of the representatives of Frederick Goetz and Charles W. Westfall, for the manufacturing of one thousand and nineteen muskets for the United States, under a contract with Tench Cox, entered into on the thirteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eight, and make them such further allowance as shall be equal to that allowed to others who contracted about the same time to manufacture arms for the United States, and who have had their contracts settled under special acts of Congress; keeping in view the quality of the arms delivered, with the additional labour bestowed more than would have been necessary to have made muskets equal to the pattern gun; and such allowance, so made, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated. *Provided,* That before the representatives of Frederick Goetz and Charles W. Westfall be entitled to receive any money under the provisions of this act, they shall exhibit to the said officers satisfactory proof of their appointment.

Approved, March 3d, 1825.

AN ACT for the relief of John Crain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they hereby are, authorized to audit and settle the claim of John Crain, on account of a certificate, No. eight thousand three hundred and fourteen, issued in favour of James Swart, by John Pierce, and dated thirteenth of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty four, for one hundred dollars, which certificate has been lost, and appears to be outstanding and unpaid, and to pay to the said John Crain, or his legal representatives, the principal of the said certificate, and so much of the interest as appears to be due thereon, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated: *Provided,* That the said John Crain, or his legal representatives, execute and deliver to the Comptroller of the Treasury, a bond of indemnity in each sum, and with security, as the said Comptroller may approve.

Approved, March 3d, 1825.

AN ACT for the relief of Michael M'Kewen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Attorney-General of the United States be authorized and directed to

cause satisfaction in full to be entered upon certain judgments of the United States, against Michael M'Kewen, upon condition that the said Michael M'Kewen, or his legal representatives, execute a full release of all claims of the said Michael M'Kewen, for an assignment of an account of John Morris, a wardmaster in the revolutionary war, for one hundred and seven dollars and forty-four ninetieths, and, also, for two final settlement certificates—the one of them numbered eighty-one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four, for eighty dollars, and the other of them numbered eighty two thousand one hundred and fifty-four, for forty-three dollars and thirty ninetieths, as well as for all other claims of the said Michael M'Kewen, against the United States.

Approved, March 3d, 1825.

AN ACT for the relief of Rachel McClure.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department settle the account of William McClure, dec'd. late a soldier in the United States' Army, for balance of bounty and monthly pay, due him at the time of his discharge; and that the same be paid to Rachel McClure, widow of said William, and administratrix of his estate, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of War issue a warrant to the heirs of said William McClure, for the bounty land to which their father was entitled, by his enlistment and service in the army of the United States.

Approved, March 3d, 1825.

AN ACT for the relief of William P. Yonge.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid to William P. Yonge, out of any money in Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three hundred and thirty-eight dollars, being the amount of extra tonnage duty and light money illegally exacted by the Collector of St. Mary's, of the owners of the British Brig Henry, in the year eighteen hundred and eighteen.

Approved March 3d, 1825.

AN ACT for the relief of Richard Cain and Isaac Baldwin of Ohio.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue a patent to Richard Cain and Isaac Baldwin, for the East half of the Southeast quarter of fractional section number fifteen, in township number three, of range number three, in the Marietta land district, in the state of Ohio, which was purchased of the United States at a sale thereof, made under a circular of the late Commissioner of the General Land Office, issued by mistake, dated January second, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

Approved March 3d, 1825.

AN ACT for the relief of John Heck.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That John Heck be, and he is hereby, released from a lobe judgment obtained against him as the surety of Nicholas Krehl, late a Postmaster at Shippensburg, by the Postmaster-General, for the use of the United States: *Provided,* That said Hoeck shall pay the legal costs which have accrued in the prosecution of said demand.

Approved, March 3d, 1825.

AN ACT for the relief of Reuben Ewing, and others.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Agent of the Treasury be

empowered and directed to cause that the judgment recovered in the state of Kentucky against Reuben Ewing, and others, the security of William Whitsett, late Regimental Paymaster, be endorsed satisfied, on the payment of sixty dollars, the interest on this sum, and the costs of suit.

Approved March 3d, 1825.

AN ACT for the relief of George Love.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to George Love, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of sixty-two dollars eighty cents, the amount paid as Paymaster of the New-York militia, to the Representatives of deceased officers and soldiers not heretofore allowed.

Approved, March 3d, 1825.

AN ACT authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow a sum not exceeding twelve millions of dollars, or to exchange a stock of four and one-half per cent., for a certain stock bearing an interest of six per cent.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to borrow, on or before the first day of January next, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding twelve millions of dollars, at a rate of interest payable quarterly, not exceeding four and one-half per centum per annum, six millions whereof reimbursable at the pleasure of the government, at any time after the thirty-first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight; and six millions at any time after the thirty-first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, to be applied, in addition to the moneys which may be in the Treasury at the time of borrowing the same, to pay off and discharge such part of the six per cent. stock of the United States, of the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, as may be redeemable after the first day of January next.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted* That it shall be lawful for the Bank of the United States to lend the said sum, or any part thereof; and it is hereby further declared, that it shall be deemed a good execution of the said power to borrow, for the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to cause to be constituted certificates of stock, signed by the Register of the Treasury, or by a Commissioner of loans, for the whole or any part thereof, bearing an interest not exceeding four and one-half per centum per annum, transferrable and reimbursable as aforesaid, and to cause the said certificates to be sold: *Provided,* That no stock be sold under par.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That a subscription to the amount of twelve millions of dollars, of the six per cent. stock of the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, be, and the same is hereby, proposed; for which purpose books shall be opened at the Treasury of the United States, and at the several loan offices, on the first day of April next, to continue open until the first day of October thereafter, for such parts of the above mentioned description of stock as shall, on the day of subscription, stand on the books of the Treasury, and on those of the several loan offices, respectively; which subscription shall be effected by a transfer to the United States, in the manner provided by law for such transfers, of the credit or credits standing on the said books, and by a surrender of the certificates of the stock so subscribed: *Provided,* That all subscription by such transfer of stock shall be considered as part of the said twelve millions of dollars authorized to be borrowed by the first section of this act.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That, for the whole or any part of any sum which shall be thus

subscribed, credits shall be entered to the respective subscribers, who shall be entitled to a certificate or certificates purporting that the United States owe to the holder or holders thereof, his, her, or their assigns, a sum to be expressed therein, equal to the amount of the principal stock thus subscribed, bearing an interest not exceeding four and one half per centum per annum, payable quarterly, from the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five; transferrable in the same manner as is provided by law for the transfer of the stock subscribed, and subject to redemption at the pleasure of the United States, as follows: one half at any time after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight; and the remainder at any time after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine: Provided, That no reimbursement shall be made except for the whole amount of such new certificate; nor until after at least six months public notice of such intended reimbursement. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be retransferred to the respective subscribers the several sums by them subscribed beyond the amount of the certificates of four and one half per cent. stock issued to them respectively.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the same funds which have heretofore been, and now are, pledged by law for the payment of the interest, and for the redemption and reimbursement of the stock which may be redeemed or reimbursed by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall remain pledged in like manner for the payment of the interest accruing on the stock created by reason of such subscription, and for the redemption or reimbursement of the principal of the same. And it shall be the duty of the commissioners of the sinking fund to cause to be applied and paid, out of the said fund, yearly and every year, such sum and sums as may be annually required to discharge the interest accruing on the stock which may be created by virtue of this act. The said commissioners are, also, hereby authorized to apply, from time to time, such sum and sums out of the said fund, as they may think proper, towards redeeming, by purchase, or by reimbursement, in conformity with the provisions of this act, the principal of the said stock; and such part of the annual sum of ten millions of dollars, vested by law in the said commissioners, as may be necessary and required for the above purposes, shall be and continue appropriated to the payment of interest and redemption of the public debt, until the whole of the stock which may be created under the provisions of this act, shall have been redeemed or reimbursed.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be construed in anywise to alter, abridge, or impair the right of those creditors of the United States who shall not subscribe to the loan to be opened by virtue of this act.

Approved, March 3d, 1825.

LIST OF ACTS

Passed at the Second Session of the Eighteenth Congress.

1. An act making a partial appropriation for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.
2. An act concerning General La Fayette.
3. An act to authorize the Legislature of the state of Ohio to sell and convey certain tracts of land granted to said state for the use of the people thereof.
4. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to adopt a new Hydrometer for ascertaining the proof of liquors.
5. An act authorizing repayment for land erroneously sold by the United States.
6. An act in addition to an act, entitled "An act

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to amend the ordinance and acts of Congress for the government of the Territory of Michigan" and for other purposes.

7. An act confirming certain claims to lands in the western District of Louisiana.
8. An act authorizing the issuing of letters patent to Adolphus G. Trott.
9. An act making compensation to the persons appointed by the Electors to deliver the votes for President and Vice-President.
10. An act to remit the duties on books, maps, and charts, imported for the use of the Library of Congress.
11. An act making appropriations for the Military service of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.
12. An act making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.
13. An act making appropriations for the support of Government, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.
14. An act making an appropriation for the purchase of books and furniture for the use of the Library of Congress.
15. An act making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.
16. An act making further appropriations for the Military service, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.
17. An act for the relief of Samuel Baylies.
18. An act for arming the militia of the District of Columbia.
19. An act for the relief of Jacob A. Blackwell.
20. An act declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, therein mentioned.
21. An act for the relief of Milachi Burns.
22. An act to authorize the sale of a section of land therein mentioned.
23. An act to establish the city of Hudson and the city of Troy, in the state of New-York; Bowdoinham, in the state of Maine; and Fairport, in the state of Ohio, ports of delivery; and to abolish Topsham as a port of delivery.
24. An act to authorize the register or enrolment and license to be issued in the name of the President or Secretary of any incorporated company, owning a steam-boat or vessel.
25. An act to extend the time of issuing and locating military land warrants to officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army.
26. An act to make Castine a port of entry for ships or vessels coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope.
27. An act to alter the terms of the District Court of the United States, in the western District of Virginia.
28. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to direct the completion of entries for the benefit of drawback after the period of twenty days.
29. An act for the relief of Stephen Arnold, David and George Jenks, second.
30. An act for the relief of Colonel William Duane.
31. An act authorizing the subscription of Stock in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company.
32. An act for the relief of John M. Moody and Samuel Moody, and Elijah Bailly, and others.
33. An act for the relief of John McClure.
34. An act for the relief of the heirs or devisees of John Ferrell, deceased.
35. An act for the relief of Paul Chase.
36. An act making appropriation to satisfy certain balances due to the Commissioners and Secretaries of Land Claims in Florida.
37. An Act for the relief of Moses Shepherd.

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38. An Act for the relief of Mary Miller, administratrix of Amos Miller, deceased.

39. An Act concerning Charles D. Brodie.
40. An Act for the relief of Joseph Decrits.
41. An Act for the relief of the representatives of Noel Soileau, deceased.
42. An Act for the relief of Craven P. Luckett, and William Reynolds.
43. An Act for the relief of Sarah Shillito.
44. An Act for the relief of Samuel Russell.
45. An Act for the relief of Lemuel Wootton.
46. An Act for the relief of James Lenox and William G. B. Abeel, Gulien Ludlow and Hector Scott.
47. An Act to reduce into one, the several acts establishing and regulating the Post Office Department.
48. An Act granting pensions to James Barker and Zebulon Pike.
49. An Act for the relief of Walter Story Chandler.
50. An Act for the relief of the companies of mounted rangers, commanded by Captains Boyle and M'Girth.
51. An Act to establish certain post roads, and to discontinue others.
52. An Act authorizing Noah Webster to import into the United States his work on Languages, at a rate of duty herein specified.
53. An Act to change the time of holding the District Court of the United States, for the eastern District of Louisiana.
54. An Act to authorize the building of ten sloops of war, and for other purposes.
55. An Act for the relief of the Representatives of Frederick Goetz and Charles W. Westfall.
56. An Act concerning wrecks on the coast of Florida.
57. An Act amendatory of the act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Provident Association of Clerks in the Civil Department of the Government of the United States in the District of Columbia."
58. An Act for the relief of Gregory Ennis and William R. Maddox.
59. An Act for the relief of William P. Yonge.
60. An Act for the relief of Captain Richard Hightower.
61. An Act for the relief of Nimrod Farrow and Richard Harris.
62. An Act to authorize the surveying and making a road from Little Rock to Cantonment Gibson, in the Territory of Arkansas.
63. An Act to authorize the laying out and opening of a public road from St. Mary's River to the Bay of Tampa, in the Territory of Florida.
64. An act to authorize the surveying and opening of a road from Detroit to Chicago, in the State of Illinois.
65. An act for the relief of John Crain.
66. An act authorizing the payment of interest due to the State of Virginia.
67. An act for the relief of Michael M'Kewen.
68. An act to authorize the President of the United States to cause a road to be marked out from the Western Frontier of Missouri to the confines of New-Mexico.
69. An act for the relief of Gilbert C. Russell.
70. An act for the relief of Luther Chapin, of Ohio.
71. An act authorizing the establishment of a Navy-Yard and Depot on the Coast of Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico.
72. An act for the relief of Holden W. Prout, administrator on the estate of Joshua W. Prout, deceased.
73. An act for the relief of James Porter and Tunstall Quarles.
74. An act for the relief of George Love.
75. An act for the relief of Thomas Taylor, jr.

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76. An act to extend the time for the settlement of private land claims in the Territory of Florida, to provide for the preservation of the public archives in said Territory, and for the relief of John Johnson.

77. An act for the relief of Christian Jacob Burekle.

78. An act for the relief of Wm. Little, administrator of Minor Reeves.

79. An act further to amend the act authorizing payment for property lost, captured, or destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes; passed ninth April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

80. An act for the continuation of the Cumberland Road.

81. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow a sum not exceeding twelve millions of dollars, or to exchange a stock of four and one half per cent. for a certain stock bearing an interest of six per cent.

82. An act for the relief Thomas L. Ogden and others.

83. An act for the relief of Rachel M'Clure.

84. An act for the relief of Reuben Ewing and others.

85. An act to authorize the building of Light Houses and Light Vessels and Beacons and Monuments, therein mentioned, and for other purposes.

86. An act for the relief John Heck.

87. An act for the relief of Stephen Thatcher.

88. An act more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and for other purposes.

89. An act to authorize the sale of unserviceable ordnance, arms, and military stores.

90. An act for the relief of Richard Cain and Isaac Baldwin of Ohio.

91. An act for the relief of Peter Burt.

92. An act making an additional appropriation for defraying the expenses of bringing to the Seat of Government, the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States.

93. An act for the relief of Francis Wright, Son, and other heirs of Francis Wright, deceased.

94. An act making an appropriation for the benefit of Joseph Smith of Alexandria.

95. An act for the relief of Moses Plumer.

96. An act to amend an act, entitled "An act to alter the times of holding the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, for the District of South-Carolina."

97. An act for the relief of William Pemberton.

98. An act for the relief of Otis Pendleton, Harris Pendleton, John F. Delaplaine, Elijah P. Delaplaine, and others.

99. An act for the relief of Elias Glen.

100. An act for the relief of William Townsend.

101. An act for the relief of John S. Stiles.

102. An act for the relief of Joseph Dozet and Antoine Bourgoud.

103. An act for the relief of David Gilmore.

104. An act fixing the place for holding the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.

105. An act for the relief of Ebenezer Averill.

106. An act granting certain rights to David Tate, Josiah Fletcher, and John Weatherford.

107. An act for the relief of Priscilla Adams.

108. An act for the relief of Elijah Snow, jr.

109. An act for the relief of Peter Yandes.

110. An act respecting the adjournment of the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia.

111. An act for the relief of Jonathan Hudson, of Baltimore.

112. An act for the relief of Thomas Hewes.

113. An act for the relief of Joel Abbott, junior.

114. An act discharging a judgment against the representatives of Elijah Wadsworth, deceased.

115. An act to provide an additional appropriation to complete the Public Road from Pensacola to St. Augustine, in the Territory of Florida.

116. An act for the relief of Joseph Forrest.

117. An act for the relief of Samuel Dale, of Alabama.

118. An act confirming the act of the Legislature of Virginia, entitled "An act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company," and "An act of the State of Maryland, confirming the same."

119. An act for the relief of Thomas R. Broome.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. Resolution, authorizing the Public Documents, printed by order of Congress, to be furnished to the Gardiner Lyceum.

2. Resolution, directing an inventory of the furniture in the President's House to be taken.

Foreign State Papers.

MESSAGE

Of the Vice-President of Colombia, charged with the Government, to the Congress of 1825.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives:

This is the day prescribed by the Constitution for the assembling of the Representatives of the Republic, to deliberate for the good of our constituents. If the meeting of the Congress at the two last sessions was effected more slowly, from causes, which the enemies of the Republic have affected not to perceive, as natural to the infancy of societies, the present one will convince them, that we are approaching a more exact observance of the Constitution. I felicitate Colombia and you, on this event, so auspicious to the stability of the political system, and I anticipate from the present session the happiest results. The Executive, in fulfilling his duties, and contributing to the successful termination of your legislative labours, presents to you a correct view of the state of the Republic, in the various branches of the administration.

The government of his Catholic Majesty, far from abandoning his ancient pretensions to sovereignty over this country, which justice, experience, and the decline of Spain would suggest, still indulges views of continued hostility, without affording the least hope of conciliation. The Executive is assured, that the Cabinet of Madrid is aware of our disposition to adjust existing differences, and to terminate a state of war, which, for fifteen successive years, has involved both nations in serious evils. The efforts of the Executive to obtain peace with Spain, on the basis of the recognition of our independence, has not diminished our vigilance. The Congress may be assured, that our means of defence are, at present, abundant; and that any enterprise of Spain against the Republic, will only serve to increase the splendor of our arms, and to humble, more deeply, the Spanish power.

Our relations with the American governments are of the friendly character which should subsist among states maintaining the same cause. The aid which we furnished to Peru, has effected so important a change in that country, that its independence and liberty are no longer doubtful. The LIBERATOR, President of Colombia, has here displayed, in a peculiar manner, those virtues which are the inheritance of great men alone, and to which the Republic of Colombia owes its existence. Encircled by difficulties almost invincible, compelled to contend against an enemy, who, to superior numbers, added the pride of victory, labouring under the evils of a want of discipline, and of weakness and perfidy, and uncertain of the timely arrival of the reinforcements so readily ordered by the

Congress, the LIBERATOR has removed every obstacle, and, aided by the patriotism of the faithful Peruvians, and the valor of the united army, has given freedom to an important part of the extensive territory subjected to the Spanish army, after having defeated it at Junin, with severe loss. The Executive entertains a hope, that the auxiliary troops which left Panama, for Peru, in October, may have arrived opportunely, and that by increasing the forces in the field, they may aid in securing the advantages already gained, may hasten the liberty of Peru, and permanently establish the destinies of South America. This additional glory was reserved for Colombia; and for you, the pleasure of having afforded the means within your power; of which, your decree, permitting the LIBERATOR to leave the territory of the Republic, will ever be esteemed the most important. According to a resolution of the Legislative power, I have not ratified the convention of limits between Colombia and Peru. However great the importance of this subject may be, the decision of which would settle questions of moment, the Executive has suspended the negotiations, whilst the Peruvian Republic is occupied by Colombian troops, which will furnish an example of good faith and generosity.

The Republic of Mexico lately furnished a warning lesson to the usurpers of the power of the people. General Iturbide left the exile imposed on him by law, and entered the Mexican territory, in a manner alarming to the government. An act of Congress declared him to be a traitor, and worthy of death, and he was executed without opposition. This measure of the Mexican government was certainly important to its peace and prosperity. More recent information from that quarter conveys intelligence of bold and decided measures adopted for maintaining its independence against the designs of Spain, and to cause the people to reject every proposition for an union.

The provinces of Guatemala are in peaceful enjoyment of their sovereignty, which they, of their own will, declared. An accredited Minister from their government, near that of the Republic, resides at present in this capital. This affords a favourable occasion for an understanding on points of great interest: the establishment of boundaries between Colombia and Guatemala, is of the utmost importance, because of certain foreign pretensions to the coast of Mosquitos, and because the dividing line is altogether undefined. The Executive, adhering to the fundamental law of the 12th of July, 1821, has declared that part of the Atlantic coast from Cape Gracias-a-Dios to the river Chagres, to belong to the Republic, and every settlement not made with the permission of the government, and according to the laws of Colombia, to be illegal. I submit to your consideration this decree and the principles I have adopted, for preserving the integrity of the territory, and the rights of the Republic, and for defeating the purposes of our enemies.

The heretofore unsettled state of the Empire of Brazil, has not permitted us to enter into relations of friendship and amicable intercourse with its government. Our boundaries should be settled with it also. We are assured of the friendly dispositions of the Emperor towards the Republic of Colombia; and we, on our part, have avoided giving any ground for complaint or misunderstanding. When negotiations shall be instituted with the Brazilian government, the Executive will see that they be conducted with the good faith and frankness which characterize his principles. In regard to the fixation of limits, he will be guided by the last treaty between Spain and Portugal, concluded at Madrid, in 1777.

With the United States, we preserve the most intimate and friendly relations. The treaty of peace, friendship, navigation, and commerce, entered into by the Executive, with the government of those

states, by means of Plenipotentiaries duly authorized, will be immediately submitted for your consideration and approbation. The principles which we have adopted are as so just, that they require from me no recommendation. The government of Colombia never evinced greater devotion to the spirit of civilization and humanity, which should distinguish governments of free people, than in this treaty. Colombia has the enviable distinction of being the first state of Spanish America that has presented itself to the world, by public treaties with the nation most favoured by the genius of liberty. You will also consider the convention formed with the same States for putting an end to the disgraceful traffic in African negroes. Our laws are decidedly against this infamous commerce, and by them the Executive has been directed in his measures. The law of the 21st of July, of the year 11, prohibited the introduction of slaves; and the provisional ordinance regulating privateers, declares those vessels that shall be captured within the waters under the jurisdiction of the republic, trading in African negroes, to be good prize. But as the penalty, for infraction of the law, is not defined, and as it would be beneficial to the human race to have the provisions of the privateering ordinance enlarged, the Executive has thought that the convention with the United States might supply these defects.

I conceive it to be my duty to give you particular information of the state of our relations with Europe, which will exhibit to the world the principles of the policy of Colombia. The commissioners of his Britannic Majesty, resident in this capital, requested of the Executive to furnish the proper exequator for the consuls, whom the King had appointed to some of our ports. As this application did not use the customary titles, the Executive determined to defer the exequator, until the commissions of these agents should be properly presented, and addressed in the terms usual among nations. On the arrival of the consul-general at this capital, he immediately presented his commission, with the assurance that those of the consuls for La Guira, Maracaibo, Cartagena, and Panama, were of the same form. The commission mentioned the "Provinces of Colombia," instead of the "Republic of Colombia," under which name the fundamental law designed this country to be known, from the year 1819. The consuls were also accredited to the "established authorities," instead of to the "Executive power," or "President of the Republic," as they should have been, consistently with the principles of public law, and of our constitution, and in accordance with the practice of the government of the United States. The Executive viewed these equivocations as a necessary result of a state of indecision of the British government, as to the recognition of the independence of Colombia, which the ministers themselves of his Britannic Majesty had declared to Parliament. For it certainly was a manifest contradiction, to accredit consuls for the ports of Colombia, in the regular and proper form, according to the law of nations, and not to recognise the independence and existence of that government, of which admission was asked for such agents. The Executive promptly adopted the course most honorable to the Republic, and useful to the interests of the British nation. Placed in this delicate situation, where the Republic might have been deceived, by my falsely acknowledging as accredited consuls, persons who were neither sent to the government of Colombia, nor seemed to be destined for the ports of the Republic, I did not hesitate to refuse the exequator to their appointments, and to declare to the commissioners of his Britannic Majesty the reasons for my determination. But I assured them that, as another instance of our friendship, and perfect regard for the British government and people, I would permit the persons appointed as consuls, to protect the commerce and

interests of English subjects, in quality of agents for commerce and seamen. The commissioners accepted this condition, without refuting the arguments used for a refusal of the exequator. If the Congress recollect, that in my last message I promised not to commit the dignity of the government and the interests of the Colombian people, in the course of the negotiation to be instituted with the commissioners of his Britannic Majesty, they will perceive, by this exposition, that I have fulfilled that engagement. Public law does not recognise the admission of consuls as a perfect obligation of one nation to another. This obligation is solely the result of treaties or conventions, mutually agreed to, or of a state of peace and friendship among people reciprocally recognised as independent.—This principle, adopted by the English government, in reference to the consul-general of Buenos Ayres, at London, would have justified the Executive in deferring the exequators; even if the consular commissions had been made out for the Republic and government of Colombia. Nothing has occurred subsequently to this, in relation to the recognition of our independence. The government of his Britannic Majesty makes this event to depend on circumstances, peculiar to the interests of Great Britain, and on the nature of the information that may be received from their commissioners. But if that government will yield to the influence of the public sentiment, and if the information that has been communicated, as to the state of Colombia, has been dictated by justice and impartiality, we may expect an immediate decision of this important question, by the King of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.

The same result attended the commissioner from the King of the Netherlands. The Chevalier Quartell presented himself at this court, with powers furnished to him by the Governor, Rear-Admiral of the Island of Curacao, in obedience to instructions from his government. This commissioner gave us assurances of the friendly sentiments of the King of Holland towards the Republic of Colombia, and of his disposition to cultivate and establish relations of friendship and commerce, that might be mutually beneficial. The Executive received these expressions gratefully, and professed a like disposition towards the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The commissioner requested exequators for the consuls appointed by the Governor, Rear-Admiral of Curacao, which the Executive refused; because the appointment of these agents belongs to the government which accredits them, and not to its subordinate authorities. But as it was necessary to give to the government of Holland a proof of the sincerity of our professions of friendship, I permitted those persons, designed to be consuls, to act as commercial agents. In this way, the Executive believed he had reconciled the respect due to the principles of the law of nations, and his own dignity, with those of amity and friendly intercourse, practised towards neutral or friendly nations.

The President of Hayti accredited a public agent to this government, who was charged with a proposition, to enter into a treaty of defensive alliance against the invaders of either territory. The language of liberty used in the agent's propositions, and the private assistance received by the LIBERATOR from the humane and benevolent Petion at a time of great distress, did not seduce the executive from the proper course to be pursued on this delicate occasion. Hayti had defended her independence against the pretensions of France, to which she originally belonged, and Colombia had defended hers against those of Spain. A defensive alliance with Hayti would have drawn us into a war with a nation of which we have no complaint, and should not provoke it to hostility. It is the interest of the Republic, that its enemies be diminished, but the proposed treaty would have increas-

ed them, and afforded to Spain a favorable ground of application for France to engage in the war against America. The interests of Hayti and Colombia, from their former dependence on different countries, can never be the same. Those of Colombia and the American states, formerly dependent on Spain, are identical. Their principles being the same, the government of the Republic proposed, and concluded the confederation of the new American states. The treaties existing between them and us; by their nature, forbid us to enter into an alliance with a people that did not belong to the Spanish nation; and a defensive one with Hayti, would create a new enemy to our allies, without their consent and deliberation. It is known that the eastern part of this Island came into the possession of France by the treaty of Basilen, and was afterwards ceded to Spain by that of Paris; that in the year 1822, the inhabitants of the town of St. Domingo proclaimed their independence, and unfurled the Colombian flag, at the close of their political existence; and that the chief of Hayti has reduced this territory under his government, for reasons which I do not certainly know, although authorized by his fundamental law. The conduct of President Boyer should not excite the enmity of Spain, the only nation with which we are at war, because the authority of Hayti when it occupied the part of the Island originally Spanish, did not occupy a Spanish territory, but an independent country disposed to place itself under the protection of Colombia. These considerations have induced the executive to refer the proposition of the Haytian Agent to the Congress of the plenipotentiaries of the American government. France and our allies will perceive, in this course of conduct, the good faith and principles on which the policy of the Colombian government is based.—France, particularly, will acknowledge our disposition to conciliate his most Christian Majesty, to whose government we have not attributed the suspicious conduct of the persons who arrived here in the frigate *Turm*, during their stay in Colombia, the object of whose visit appear to have been, to see the country, and observe its condition.

The quiet state of the Republic has afforded the Executive an opportunity of carrying into operation the new mode of primary instruction, of augmenting the number of schools, establishing new professorships, and of regulating some colleges that were still labouring under the evils of the colonial system, and the effects of war. The advancement of public education must be slow, whilst the college funds are so small and uncertain as at present; and we might cease to hope for any advantage from the institutions that have been commenced, did not the youth apply themselves to study, and the instructors labour in their vocation, with the sole incitement of honourable feeling, and their own ambition. I trust that at this session a general system of instruction will be adopted, the want of which is sensibly felt.

The projects of law for the government of the departments, and the administration of justice, which were presented to the Executive on the last day of the preceding session, will be returned to you, with the objections he has thought proper to make thereto. I do not promise myself that these exceptions alone will perfect such important laws; but your judgments and the time allowed for their full discussion, induced me to hope, that the result of your labour will be complete and beneficial to the Republic. The Executive believes, that these laws will correct the defects in the government of the departments, and in the administration of justice.

The people have justly complained of the extensive jurisdiction belonging to the three courts of appeals, and of the limited power of the municipal

(To be continued.)